

Revised Edition

Objective General English

CDS, NDA, SSC, Banking, HM, MCA,
B Ed Entrances & Other Exams



SP Bakshi

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PREFACE

We feel a sense of rare achievement in bringing out this book on English Grammar for the benefit of the aspirants planning to take various competitive exams. This book would not have seen the light of the day if the authors had not felt the vacuum of a comprehensive book on the subject. In fact, we have always felt that there is still a need for a compact and easy-to-understand volume of this kind.

The authors have no hesitation in asserting, though with all humility, that the subject-matter of the book has been approved by and tempered with practical experience. Its authenticity has been accepted by a wider circle of student community with sustained interest. In a nutshell, the book is a brain child of practical teaching skill that the authors themselves imbibed while teaching.

As such a unique approach has been adopted to provide exhaustive coverage to important topics of Writing Ability and Verbal Ability. It has been our endeavour to provide a large number of Practice and Revision Exercises. A reasonable care has been taken to ensure that all the latest patterns of questions on English language find room in the book. Latest Sentences, Words and Expressions put up in the recent different exams have been duly incorporated to keep the students abreast of the present trends of the questions a student is expected to answer.

The authors do not claim any originality about the subject-matter but the innovative, systematic and lucid style adopted in the presentation of the theme is exclusively original.

The authors would fervently like to express their profound gratitude to Sh YC Jain of M/s Arihant Publications for his unstinted co-operation and enthusiasm in making the publication of the book possible. We would be failing in our duty if we fail to appreciate the motivation provided by young Sh. Deepesh Jain in bringing out this book in this form. We wish him success in life.

The valuable suggestions from student brothers are welcome. They would be incorporated in the ensuing editions of this book and also in other books that are on the anvil.

Minerva Institute

Jan 1,2000

Authors

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PART A

Unit I (Foundation Module)

1

The Function of Tenses

A **tense** may be defined as that form of a verb which indicates the time and the **state of an action or event**. In this manner, a verb may refer to

(A) **Time of an Action** (Tense)

For example

- (i) He goes to school. *(Present time of an action)*
- (ii) He went to school. *(Past time of an action)*
- (iii) He will go to school. *(Future time of an action)*

From the above sentences, it will be clear to the students that there are three main tenses.

1. The Present tense
2. The Past tense
3. The Future tense

(B) **State of an Action** (Function of Tenses)

For example

- (i) I write letters regularly. *(Present tense, Habitual function)*
- (ii) I am writing a letter. *(Present Continuous tense, Progressive function)*
- (iii) I have just written a letter. *(Present Perfect tense, Preceding function)*
- (iv) I have been writing a letter for some time. *(Present Perfect Continuous tense, Time expression)*

(C) **Time Frame of a Tense**

We have three time frames and in order to get a complete structure of tenses, we should briefly know each one of them. These are as follows

- (i) **Point of time** is that time which denotes a specific/proper time. *e.g.*, in 1947, on Monday, etc.
- (ii) **Period of time** is that time which denotes a specific duration of time. *e.g.*, from 1930 to 1950, from Monday to Saturday, etc.
- (iii) **Expression of time** denotes the combination of both a point and a period of time. *e.g.*, winter 1947, summer 1950, etc.

The Tenses and their Functions

The Present Indefinite Tense

—*Habitual Action*

(A) This tense is generally used to denote ‘habit, custom, practice, repeated action, permanent activity, general truth’, etc.

These ideas are expressed by the adverbs of frequency such as ‘often, seldom, usually, never, occasionally, sometimes, normally, generally, always, frequently, rarely, daily’, etc.

For example

- (i) The old lady goes for a walk in the morning daily.
- (ii) Pearl usually believes everybody.
- (iii) Arnav often gets late for lunch.
- (iv) Suhani always comes in time.
- (v) Shaurya seldom gets up late.

(B) This tense is also used to make a statement in the present showing permanent nature and activity of the subject and eternal principles.

For example

- (i) I know him well.
- (ii) He teaches in St. Xavier College.
- (iii) The cow gives milk.
- (iv) Rivers freeze at high altitude.
- (v) Water boils at 100°C.
- (vi) Plants prepare their own food.

Additional Uses of Present Indefinite Tense

Historical Present

- (i) Now, Netaji enters and addresses the Indian soldiers.
- (ii) Now, Arjun shoots arrows at Bhishma.

Future Arrangement

- (i) The Prime Minister arrives from New York tomorrow.
- (ii) He leaves for his job next week.

Work Book Exercise A

Directions Complete the sentences using **Present Indefinite** tense with suitable forms of verbs given in the brackets.

1. Buses on this road every hour. (run)
2. Apples ripe in autumn. (get)
3. Meena on the stage. (dance)
4. The last bus normally at midnight. (leave)
5. He dinner at 8 p.m. (not have)

The Present Continuous Tense—*Progressive Action*

(A) This tense is normally used **for an action in progress**, that is temporary in nature (not for a permanent activity), in the present at the time of speaking.

For example

- (i) She is not working. She is swimming in the river.
- (ii) It is raining outside.

(B) It also expresses **future action or a definite arrangement in the near future**.

For example

- (i) I am going to the cinema tomorrow.
- (ii) She is coming next week.

Additional Uses of Present Continuous Tense

(C) Continuous tense with 'always' may express an idea which is not to the liking of the speaker.

For example

- (i) She is always teaching her children.
- (ii) He is always praising his friends.

(D) There are some of the verbs which sometime don't admit of progressive action. Such verbs are called Non-progressive verbs (Stative verbs).

These include

- (i) **Verbs of Perception** : See, taste, smell, hear, prefer, please.
- (ii) **Verbs of Thinking Process** : Think, know, mean, mind.
- (iii) **Verbs Showing Possession** : Own, have, belong, comprise, possess, contain.
- (iv) **Verbs Expressing Feelings or State of Mind** : Believe, like, love, want, wish, desire, hate.
- (v) **Verbs in General** : Look, seem, appear, affect, resemble, cost, require, stand, face, become.

(a) *Study these sentences carefully.*

Incorrect

1. He is owning a car.
2. We are hearing the bell.
3. This house is belonging to me.
4. I am not hating him.
5. Are you forgetting my name?
6. I am not meaning this.
7. I am having no house to live in.
8. She stands in the shade of a tree.
9. The temple is standing in the heart of the city.
10. The book is containing good subject-matter.

Correct

- He owns a car.
- We hear the bell.
- This house belongs to me.
- I don't hate him.
- Have you forgotten my name?
- I don't mean this.
- I have no house to live in.
- She is standing in the shade of a tree.
- The temple stands in the heart of the city.
- The book contains good subject-matter.

(b) *Mark the difference in the use of stative verb and progressive verbs.*

- | | |
|--|------------------|
| 1. The rose smells sweet. | Stative verb |
| 2. She is smelling a black rose. | Progressive verb |
| 3. He lives in Chennai. | Stative verb |
| 4. She is living in India at present. | Stative verb |
| 5. She has a large house to live in. | Stative verb |
| 6. She is having lunch now. | Progressive verb |
| 7. It looks it may rain soon. | Stative verb |
| 8. She is looking at the sky. | Stative verb |
| 9. I am seeing him next morning. | Progressive verb |
| 10. The nurse is feeling her forehead. | Progressive verb |
| 11. I think she is a miser. | Stative verb |
| 12. I am thinking of leaving Chandigarh. | Progressive verb |
| 13. I love my sister. | Stative verb |
| 14. She is loving her daughter. | Progressive verb |

(E) 'While, still, at the moment, presently (at present) and now' may help students to express progressive present.

Work Book Exercise B

Directions Complete the sentences using **Present Continuous** tense/form with suitable verbs given in the brackets.

1. She, she chess with her friends. (*not work, play*)
2. She for America next year. (*leave*)
3. What are you at present? I a poem. (*read, read*)
4. We lunch at 2.00 tomorrow as Ram a noon train. (*have, catch*)
5. Meena usually does the cooking but I it today as she isn't here. (*do*)

The Present Perfect Tense (Imperfect Past)

—*Preceding Action*

(A) This tense is a mixture of present and past. At the time of speaking, the action is already complete in the past. It always implies a strong connection with the present, though action took place in the past. Generally, adverbs and conjunctions are used to express the **preceding action**. *For example*

'Ever, just, recently, already, yet, till (time), so far, of late, lately, before, (by) by the time, after', etc. *For example*

- (i) She has lived here all her life. (ii) We have seen this movie already.
(iii) We haven't seen Reeta lately.

NOTE (i) 'Just' is used in the sense of 'already'. Other meanings of 'just' are 'now' and 'exactly'. *For example*

- I have **just** seen that film.
- I have **already** had my breakfast.

(ii) '**Ever**' means 'any time in the past' and 'always'.

(iii) '**So far, yet, till**' means 'upto now', upto this. (*negative implication*)

(iv) Of late, lately (*recently, used only in Present Perfect Tense*)

(B) Present Perfect + Point of time = Simple Past

It should be noted that point of time in the past indicates that action took place at a point in the past. The point of time in the past is expressed by '**Since, ever since, last, yesterday, the other day, ago, before, back**', '**formerly**' (any time in the past), etc. *For example*

- (i) She has returned two days ago. (omit 'has')
 (ii) She returned two days ago. (Correct)

(C) Present Indefinite + Time expression = Present Perfect

This tense can also be used with '**since, for, how long, whole, all, throughout, all along**', etc to express time expression.

For example

- (i) He has known me for two years.
 (ii) She has owned this parlour since 2002.

Work Book Exercise C

Directions Complete the sentences using **Present Perfect** tense/forms using suitable verbs given in the brackets.

1. In the movie, we just the most extraordinary scene. (see)
2. This is the best book I ever (read)
3. How long you him? (know)
4. There are no taxis available because the drivers on strike lately. (go)
5. Vinay the punctured tyre of his car yet. (mend)

Work Book Exercise D

Directions Complete the sentences by using the **Present Perfect** or the **Simple Past Tense** as the case may be. **Remember that**

- (a) Present Perfect = Preceding action, (Action in the past used in present)
 (b) Present Perfect + Point of time = Simple Past
 (c) Present Indefinite + Time Expression = Present Perfect

1. Have you taken lunch?
 (a) Yes, I (b) Yes, I it at 1 p.m.
2. Have you prepared your lesson?
 (a) Yes, I (b) Yes, I in the morning.
3. Have you seen such a nice movie?
 (a) No, I it. (b) Yes, I
 (c) Yes, I one last year.
4. Have you opened a bank account?
 Yes, I only yesterday.
5. How long have you known this man?
 (a) I him since I arrived here. (b) I him when I was at school.

- (C) As mentioned in the case of the Present Continuous tense, certain verbs don't admit of progressive action. **Refer to such verbs under Present Continuous tense section.**
- (D) 'While, still, at that moment, then' may help the students to express progressive action in the past.

Work Book Exercise F

Directions Complete the sentences using **Past Continuous** tense/forms using suitable verbs given in the brackets.

1. My cousin wears sandals but when I last saw him he boots. (wear)
2. On the beach many children and many girls in the sea. (play, swim)
3. Seema was alone in the house at that time because her father in the garage. (work)
4. As she the stairs, she slipped and fell. (climb)
5. The teacher went to see what the students in the garden. (do)

The Past Perfect Tense

—*Past Preceding*

- (A) This tense is used when out of two actions it is necessary to emphasize that the preceding action was completely finished before the succeeding action started.
For example
- (i) I had gone to Delhi last week before my father came. (Correct)
 - (ii) I had gone to Delhi last week. (Incorrect, because preceding action is not implied here)
- (B) Sometimes, preceding action is implied and is indicated by the use of 'Ever, just, recently, already, yet, so far, till (time), by the time (by), before, after', etc. *For example*
- (i) I had already taken breakfast.
 - (ii) I had finished the book before he came.
 - (iii) I had returned from college just then.
 - (iv) I finished the book after I had returned from college.
- (C) This tense is also used as time expression with 'Since, for, how long, whole, all, throughout, all along', etc. *For example*
- (i) She had known him for two years.
 - (ii) He had owned this plaza for five years.
- (D) Past Perfect tense used with verbs such as 'Want, hope, expect, think, suppose, mean, intend' indicate that the action mentioned did not take place. *For example*
- (i) I had wanted to help my brother. (but could not help)
 - (ii) I had expected to pass. (but did not pass)
 - (iii) My sister had hoped that I would send her money. (unfulfilled hope)
 - (iv) Vishal had intended to set up his own business. (but could not)

Work Book Exercise G

Directions Complete the sentences using **Past Perfect** tense/forms using suitable verbs given in the brackets.

1. After the guests we did the washing. (leave)
2. She all the material by last evening. (type)
3. We shopping before it started raining. (finish)
4. The house to him since his birth. (belong)
5. She was not present because she office when her boss called her. (leave)

The Future Indefinite Tense

—*Future Action*

- (A) This tense expresses an action that is to take place in future. *For example* ‘Soon, shortly, in a few moments, tomorrow, presently (soon or at present), next year/month/ week’, etc. indicate future action. *For example*
- (i) They will come here shortly.
 - (ii) Ritu will take examination next month.
- (B) It should be noted that there are several ways to express future action in English as given below.
- (a) Future action is expressed in the **Present Continuous tense**. But, it is more definite action than the action expressed in the future indefinite. *For example*
 - (i) They are coming tomorrow. (certain to come)
 - (ii) She is marrying soon. (certain to marry)
 - (b) Future action is also expressed in the **Present Indefinite tense**. *For example*
 - (i) She arrives from the U.S.A. next month. (will arrive)
 - (ii) The Prime Minister leaves for Lucknow tomorrow. (will leave)

NOTE Ordinarily, ‘shall’ is used with first person of pronoun ‘I’ and ‘we’. ‘Will’ is used with second and third persons.

Besides, there are following uses of ‘shall’ and ‘will’

1. You shall not move. Order
2. They shall be rewarded. Assurance/promise
3. I will help my brother. Determination
4. You shall look after elders. Duty
5. I will go to Delhi tomorrow. Intention
6. I shall go to Delhi. (may or may not go)
7. I shall be drowned. (may be drowned)
8. I will be drowned. (determined to be drowned)

Work Book Exercise H

Directions Put the verbs in the brackets using either **the Simple Future or the Present Continuous**.

1. I my friend tomorrow. (meet)
2. You college next year. (join)
3. He shortly. (come)
4. I am sure he in time for the class. (come)
5. You English after another two months of hard work. (speak)

The Future Continuous Tense

—*Future Progressive*

(A) This tense is used to express an action that will be in progress at a point of time in future.

For example

- (i) She will be waiting for me when I reach her home.
- (ii) What will he be doing when you visit him?
- (iii) Get home at once. Your mother will be wondering where you are.
- (iv) Probably, it will be raining when you reach Bhopal.
- (v) Rahul will be watching movie on television now.

(B) This tense is also used to express definite future arrangement.

For example

- (i) He will be going to Pune by car today.
- (ii) She will be arriving tomorrow to meet her husband.

(C) As mentioned in the case of the Present Continuous tense certain verbs do not admit of progressive action. Refer to such verbs under the Present Continuous tense section.

Work Book Exercise I

Directions Complete the sentences using **Future Continuous** tense/forms using suitable verbs given in the brackets.

1. He for Mr. Kapoor next week as his own assistant is expected to be on leave. (work)
2. In a few years time, we all in multi-storeyed houses. (live)
3. We ourselves in school today as our principal's mood is very upset now-a-days. (behave)
4. My brother at the party tonight as mother is likely to be present there. (not drink)
5. He surely if you visit his room now. (smoke)

The Future Perfect Tense—*Future Preceding*

(A) This tense is used when out of two actions it is necessary to emphasize that the preceding action will be completely finished before the succeeding action starts in future.

Sometimes, preceding action is implied and indicated by the use of ‘**Ever, just, already, recently, yet, so far, till (time), before (by), by the time after.**’ *For example*

- (i) She will have already prepared food when I reach home.
 - (ii) He will have rung up his wife before he arrives.
 - (iii) I think the news will not have been published so far.
 - (iv) My assistant will have typed five letters by lunch today.
- (B) This tense is also used to express time expression.
 ‘**Since, for, how long, whole, all, throughout, all long**’ denote that action started sometime in the past and is continuing into the present. *For example*
- (i) He will have known her for two years next month.
 - (ii) He will have suffered a lot by now since his birth.

Work Book Exercise J

Directions Complete the sentences using **Future Perfect** tense/forms using suitable verbs given in the brackets.

1. I this essay by tomorrow morning. (complete)
2. At the rate he is studying, he by next year. (qualify)
3. The ship before we reach the harbour. (leave)
4. If he continues with his exercises, he 10 kg by the end of this month. (lose)
5. She me for five years next month. (know)

Perfect Continuous : Past, Present, Future—*Time Expression*

(A) Perfect Continuous tense (Past, Present, Future) denotes an action continuing from the past into the present. It implies the duration of an action. (past to present) The time expression is normally indicated by ‘**Since, for, how long, whole, all, throughout, all along.**’

NOTE ‘**For**’ is used for a period of time from the past to present. ‘**Since**’ is used for a particular point of time or some event in the past to present.

- (B) Time expression can be used with both continuous and indefinite tenses as follows
- (a) **Continuous tense + Time expression = Perfect Continuous**
 (Past, Present, Future) (Action is not yet complete)

- (b) **Indefinite tense + Time expression = Perfect** (Past, Present, Future)
(Action is complete)

NOTE Students should note the difference between **point of time** and **time expression**.

- (i) She goes to temple every Monday. (Point of time)
(ii) She visited her uncle yesterday. (Point of time)
(iii) She has completed two letters since last night. (Time expression)
(iv) She has been suffering from fever for two days. (Time expression)
(v) She had been playing Chess the whole day yesterday. (Time expression)

Work Book Exercise K

Directions Complete the sentences using **Perfect Continuous** or **Perfect tense/forms** (Past, Present, Future) using suitable verbs given in the brackets.

Past

- The whole day long he at home and a book yesterday.
(sit, read)
- His radio since 8 a.m. yesterday. The neighbours were getting disturbed.
(play)
- He this building for the last ten years when he sold it.
(own)
- Yesterday, she for her lost dog since morning.
(search)
- Last night, the dog for a long time.
(bark)

Present

- She me since 2004.
(know)
- For the last ten years he this factory.
(own)
- He in the same class for the last three years.
(study)
- Neena nutritious food since morning.
(not eat)
- It for two days now.
(rain)

Future

- How long Richa in this house when the new guests arrive tomorrow?
(stay)
- My aunt in England for five years when I go there.
(live)
- She for two hours when they reach there.
(sleep)
- She as the Principal of that school for five years next month.
(work)
- She me for ten years by next month.
(know)

Revision Exercise

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-10) Read each sentence to find out whether there is any grammatical or idiomatic error in it. The error, if any, will be in one part of the sentence. The alphabet corresponding to that part is your answer. If there is 'No error', the answer is (e). (Ignore errors of punctuation, if any).

1. Why are (A)/Ramit not (B)/cooking (C)/food today? (D)/No error (E).
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
(e) E
2. At present (A)/Kavya is not studying (B)/as she is (C)/playing in the garden (D)/No error (E).
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
(e) E
3. Noni had (A)/brushes (B)/her teeth (C)/every night (D)/No error (E).
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D
(e) E
4. While they (A)/were having (B)/dinner lights (C)/went out (D)/No error (E).
(a) E (b) C (c) B (d) A
(e) D
5. I would (A)/completed my work (B)/in a week's (C)/time (D)/No error (E).
(a) E (b) C (c) B (d) A
(e) D
6. She did not (A)/opened the (B)/door because she (C)/was washing her hair. (D)/No error (E).
(a) B (b) A (c) D (d) C
(e) E
7. Naina found (A)/that her (B)/pocket had been (C)/picked. (D)/No error (E).
(a) B (b) A (c) E (d) C
(e) D
8. By tomorrow evening (A)/my uncle, Ravi, (B)/would reach (C)/the United States (D)/No error (E).
(a) B (b) A (c) D (d) C (e) E
9. We did not (A)/go out (B)/as it (C)/was still rain.(D)/No error (E).
(a) A (b) B (c) C (d) D (e) E
10. Sachin has (A)/scored a century (B)/a week (C)/ago. (D)/ No error (E).
(a) B (b) C (c) D (d) A (e) E

Directions (Q. Nos. 11-20) In the following questions, a sentence is given which is divided into four parts labelled (a), (b), (c) and (d). Read each sentence to find out whether there is any error in any part and indicate your response against the corresponding letter. If you find no error, your response should be indicated as (e).

11. When I called on her she doing her assignment.
(a) When I (b) called on her
(c) she doing (d) her assignment
(e) No error

12. My cousin has been owning this property for the last twenty years.
(a) My cousin (b) has been owning
(c) this property (d) for the last twenty years
(e) No error
13. I could not attend the board's meeting as I was unwell.
(a) I could not (b) attend the board's
(c) meeting as (d) I was unwell
(e) No error
14. India has won freedom in the year 1947.
(a) India has (b) won freedom
(c) year 1947 (d) in the
(e) No error
15. I used to go to the park everyday when I were young.
(a) When I were young (b) I used to
(c) go to the (d) park everyday
(e) No error
16. The news of Sushant's death has not been declared yet.
(a) The news of (b) Sushant's death
(c) declared yet (d) has not been
(e) No error
17. A sum of ₹ 2.5 crore has sanctioned to the Wildlife Institute of India by the Ministry of Forest.
(a) A sum of ₹ 2.5 crore (b) has sanctioned
(c) to the Wildlife Institute of India by (d) the Ministry of Forest
(e) No error
18. Lauri Marker, founder-head of Cheetah Conservation in Namibia, visited India lasted February.
(a) visited India lasted February (b) Lauri Marker, founder-head
(c) in Namibia (d) of Cheetah Conservation
(e) No error
19. The National Bird destroyed crops at a nascent stage and cause huge losses to the farmers.
(a) The National Bird destroyed (b) crops at a nascent stage
(c) and cause huge losses (d) to the farmers
(e) No error
20. The Asiatic Cheetahs, which once roamed in different parts of India, are now finding in Iran.
(a) are now finding in Iran
(b) The Asiatic Cheetahs
(c) which once roamed
(d) in different parts of India
(e) No error

Exam Practice

Directions (Q. Nos. 1-3) *Each question in the exercise has a sentence with three underlined parts labelled (a), (b) and (c). Read each sentence and find out if there is any error in any underlined part and indicate your response against the corresponding letter. If there is no error, your response should be indicated as (d).*

1. She said that she was understanding his point of view very well. No error.
(a) (b) (c) (d)
2. He had gone home three weeks ago and was expected to be back yesterday,
(a) (b)
but he has not come yet. No error.
(c) (d)
3. The scientists in America are trying for long to discover the genes responsible for ageing.
(a) (b) (c)
No error. (d) **NDA 2016**

Directions (Q. Nos. 4-17) *Each sentence in this question is broken into four parts. Find out the error part from the given options and indicate your response from the options given on the answer sheet.*

4. A closed economy is identified as a human community which produces all it consumes and consumed all it produces. **CDS 2019**
(a) A closed economy is identified (b) as a human community
(c) which produces all it consumes (d) and consumed all it produces
5. You look as if you have ran all the way home. **CDS 2019**
(a) You look as if (b) you have ran
(c) all the way home (d) No error
6. No struggle can ever succeeded without women participating side by side with men. **CDS 2019**
(a) No struggle can ever succeeded (b) without women participating
(c) side by side with men (d) No error
7. The big bad wolf gobbled up the little lamb so fast that a bone was stick in his throat. **SBI Clerk 2015**
(a) The big bad wolf gobbled (b) up the little lamb so fast
(c) that a bone was stick (d) in his throat
(e) No error
8. Harsh Vardhan said he was looking forward to serve his roots, as he had spend the first 15 years of his life in the streets of Old Delhi. **SBI Clerk 2016**
(a) Harsh Vardhan said he was looking forward
(b) to serve his roots, as he had spend
(c) the first 15 years of his life
(d) in the streets of Old Delhi
(e) No error

9. We have finished our work three hours ago and have been waiting for you since then. **SSC CGL 2015**
- (a) three hours ago and have been waiting
 (b) We have finished our work
 (c) for you since then
 (d) No error
10. The Ministry was considered several proposals for the development of small and medium enterprises during Budget discussions. **SSC CGL 2015**
- (a) The Ministry was considered several proposals
 (b) for the development of small and medium enterprises
 (c) during Budget discussions
 (d) No error
11. I have reached the office before the rain started. **SSC CGL 2015**
- (a) I have reached (b) the office
 (c) before the rain started (d) No error
12. The government granted relief payments of ₹ 5000 each to those who injured in the fire incident. **SSC CGL 2015**
- (a) The government granted
 (b) relief payments of ₹ 5000 each
 (c) to those who injured in the fire incident
 (d) No error
13. By May next year, I have been working in this college for twenty years. **SSC CGL 2015**
- (a) for twenty years
 (b) By May next year
 (c) I have been working in this college
 (d) No error
14. I shall look forward to being with you sometime next month. **SSC CGL 2015**
- (a) to being with you (b) sometime next month
 (c) I shall look forward (d) No error
15. He has ruined his eyesight by not using his spectacles regularly. **SBI PO 2015**
- (a) He has ruined his eyesight (b) by not using
 (c) his spectacles regularly (d) No error
16. While the country spend about \$ 800 million on fireworks every year, at a cost of only \$ 74 million it is set to launch a rocket into space to orbit Mars and gather data about the planet. **SBI PO 2016**
- (a) While the country spend about \$ 800 million on fireworks
 (b) every year, at a cost of only \$ 74 million it
 (c) is set to launch a rocket into space to
 (d) orbit Mars and gather data about the planet.
 (e) No error
17. Santosh succeed due to the encouragement of friends, relatives and well-wishers. **IBPS PO/MT 2015**
- (a) Santosh succeed (b) due to the encouragement
 (c) of friends, relatives (d) and well-wishers
 (e) No error